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Special edition — Parks Canada — July 1983

# FORILLON

## National Park

*come and  
see!*

Parks  
CanadaParcs  
Canada

Canada

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## RIMOUSKI MARINE MUSEUM

Once again, this year, the Musée de la Mer de Rimouski (marine museum) is offering you a visit to a past that is not so far away, in the most appropriate of environments: in the heart of nature and of marine history.

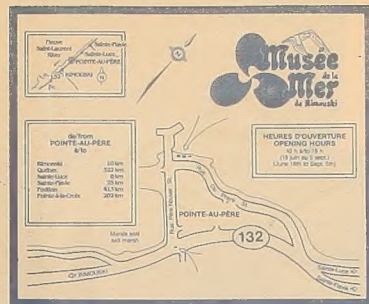
Since signing an agreement with Parks Canada in June '82, we have been occupying the old assistant lightkeeper's house at Pointe-au-Père as a cooperating association. Following a first very successful year of associated operation at this national historic site, the Musée de la Mer offers in 1983 a greater range of activities to continue the development of our regional marine heritage.

The Museum itself is open every day (June 18 to September 5) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. As it is the past, we find objects and documents relating to the sinking of the Empress of Ireland, the worst disaster at sea in the history of Canada, and the second in the world in peacetime after the Titanic.

On the first floor of the museum we can also view a unique collection of photographs illustrating the history of Pointe-au-Père. On the second floor, the accent is on natural sciences (salt marshes, birds, whales, shells, plankton...) In addition, several films are available to visitors in the museum solarium, they can choose from among a range of souvenirs (books, brochures, trinkets, badges, t-shirts, posters) while watching typical marine fauna in an aquarium.

The lighthouse is open during the same hours as the museum. Built in 1909 and renovated in 1980, it illustrates the technological genius of our ancestors. Accompany the guide-interpretor to the top of the lighthouse (28 meters and 110 steps...) and you will discover the operating mechanism of the light and a wonderful view.

The blowing engine shed is open for the first time this year. We can see the equipment (motors, compressors, tanks, sirens) that



once ensured a strong sound signal in the fog. The more curious may also want to inspect the interesting inside architecture of the building in addition to the lighthouse guide-interpretor, a guide will be pleased to answer all your questions on the museum exhibits, the blowing engine shed equipment, the other outside exhibits, marine ecology and history in general.

We are happy to see you at Pointe-au-Père and to

share with you the pleasure of discovering our historic and natural heritage... with a view of the sea.



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## GASPÉ 1984, HISTORICAL CELEBRATION AND SAILING FESTIVAL

On the twenty-fourth day of the month, we had a cross made of a height of forty feet, which was put up before several savages, on the point at the entrance to the harbour. Under the crosspiece we place a bossed escutcheon, bearing three fleur-de-lis, and above, a sign bearing large letters reading!

LONG LIVE THE KING OF FRANCE!  
(translation)

\*Ship's log of Jacques Cartier, July 24, 1534

On July 24, 1984, Gaspé will celebrate the 450th anniversary of the claiming by Jacques Cartier of the territory now known as Canada.

At that time, and during the entire summer, GASPÉ WILL CELEBRATE AND MAKE ITSELF KNOWN TO THE REST OF THE COUNTRY.

The historic festivities are part of a summer of nautical and cultural activities that will overlap and continually follow each other between June 20 and the end of August.

Around June 20, we will be able to admire large sailing ships from around the world that will be



spending time in the Bay of Gaspé. The arrival of the sailing ships will give the signal for the start of festivities and competitions. The events will include the International Regatta in June and the Festival Jacques Cartier, the Randonnée de la Vieille (windsurfing), various sailboat races and a great sail competition inside the Gulf, all during July and August.

Nautical activities officially decided upon as part of the 1984 festivities will take place in the St. Lawrence River and Gulf and stops are planned in different locations around the area. The first stages of Prindle 16, Laser and windsurfing races, as well as the Canadian Open International Catamaran Championship will be held in the Bay of Gaspé from July 11 to 14. Challenge Canada will stop in Rimouski, leaving

again on July 7 to arrive at Rivière-au-Renard on July 9; on July 12 the competition will be around Ile Bonaventure. On July 14, the race will start from Gaspé in the direction of Îles de la Madeleine and Shediac, N.B. The Quebec-Saint-Malo transatlantic race will start from Quebec on August 12 and the course will include the following locations: Pointe-au-Pic, Matane, Péro and Îles de la Madeleine.

The 1984 festivities will include a multitude of varied events that will highlight the historical and natural heritage of the Gaspé peninsula, the talents and hospitality of the inhabitants of our region.

Activities of a cultural nature will take place at the ports of call of the races and will be open to



participants and to the entire population at Rivière-au-Renard on July 9 and at Péro in mid-August. At Gaspé, we will celebrate the historical festivities as part of the Festival Jacques Cartier, which will start on July 15 and end on July 31. Upon the arrival of the sailing ships, a special ceremony will recall the arrival of Cartier in Gaspé and the founding of Canada.

Historical and nature tours - on foot or by automobile - will be offered. They will enable visitors to discover every aspect of Gaspé, Fortillon Park and its surroundings, Péro and the Parc de la Gaspésie, Bay of Chaleurs, northern Gaspé and the Matapédia Valley.

Painting and photography exhibits, son et lumière displays, fireworks, the R.C.M.P. Musical Ride,

the Snow Birds, folklore and other types of shows, and community singalongs will be held throughout the summer.

The population of the entire Gaspésie area is preparing to celebrate and welcome a large number of visitors. People are looking over their old recipes and preparing their boats to be able to offer fresh fish and seafood. In 1984, the doors will be wide open to invite neighbours to drop in and to encourage company to stay a little longer.

(The 1984 festivities at Gaspé are under the responsibility of the Corporation du 450e anniversaire de Cartier & Gaspé. The address is as follows: 25 rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, P.O. Box 25, Gaspé, P.Q. G0C 1H0. Tél.: 418 368-1984).





# WELCOME TO FORILLON

On behalf of the maintenance, development and operational staff of Forillon National Park, to welcome you is my pleasure.

During your stay here, you will have an opportunity of knowing one of the 29 parks that make up Canada's network of national parks. Forillon is an area dedicated to preserve the natural environment, chosen to be part of the renowned parks system that will be reaching its centenary in 1985.



This year, before the bustle of the centennial celebrations begins, I invite you to explore the park environment to enjoy the natural rhythm. The best way of appreciating the beauty, charm and contrasts of the landscape is by using the trails network. These trails are the only link with the most beautiful locations, the sites you never suspected the existence and are a way of capturing the real wealth of this oasis, the peace and calm. The small paths that criss-cross this vast area are an open door to meditation, reflection, the search for the real self, all this to the lapping of the waves, the song of the birds, the warmth of the sun and even the buffeting of the wind.



And if, during one of your expeditions, you encounter a phenomenon that interests you particularly, take time to stop and look for the message and significance that transcends all. To learn more about your discoveries, come and meet the guides and take part in the talks given as part of the interpretation program.

Lastly, allow me to wish you a happy stay in our area. We hope that your time here will be pleasant and that your memories of Forillon will be among the happiest moments of your trip. I therefore join the employees in assuring you that we will do our best to make your stay a memorable one.

Raynald Bujold  
Superintendent

## A PAGE IN THE HISTORY OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

The year 1885 was a momentous one for Canadians. Its annals recorded the fulfilment of a long-cherished national dream: the linking of eastern Canada with the Pacific coast by a transcontinental railway. The closing months of the year also chronicled the reservation for public use of mineral hot springs in the Rocky Mountains near the railway station of Banff, the first step in the development of Canada's unique and wide spread system of National Parks.

Canada's first national park owed its creation

to farsighted legislators who realized the natural phenomena in the midst of scenic magnificence should be preserved and administered as a public rather than a private enterprise. The construction of the first transcontinental railway had brought hundreds of adventurous and ambitious young men across the western plains to the Rocky Mountains. Here among the towering peaks some of them discovered mineral hot springs flowing from the mountainside. Conflicting claims of discovery brought these remarkable discoveries to the attention

of the Government of Canada. With the option of granting title and the privilege of development to private individuals, the Minister of the Interior decided instead to retain the springs and surrounding lands as a national possession.

On November 28, 1885 Order in Council No. 2197 received approval. An area of approximately a little more than ten square miles on the northern slopes of sulphur Mountain was thus set aside for future park use. It is today a part and parcel of Banff National Park.

From: A History of Canada's National Parks - Volume 1, by W.F. Lothian.

## The first National Historic Park in eastern Québec!

## PARKS CANADA WILL COMMEMORATE THE BATTLE OF THE RISTIGOUCHE

The battle of the Ristigouche... have you heard about it? The odds are that the great majority of visitors who travel along the coast of the Chaleur Bay this summer are unaware that at the far end of this arm of the sea, where the interprovincial bridge links Pointe-à-Croix and Campbellton, a naval engagement that irremediably sealed the fate of New France took place, in July of 1760!

As of the summer of 1984, however, there will be no reason to remain unaware of this episode of the Seven Year's War. A new National Historic Park, the first created in Eastern Québec, will commemorate the naval confrontation on the Ristigouche!

The network of National Parks, inaugurated in 1917, already includes more than 60 parks, all across the country, that commemorate the people, the places and the events that have shaped the history of Canada. The interpretation

center dedicated to the Battle of the Ristigouche will invite visitors to go back into time to take part in the rescue mission sent by France to its North American colony a few months after Québec was taken. In the autumn of 1759!

During the "crossing", ship's boys and girls as well as "old salts" will have the chance to sound the vessel which they have boarded and discover its cargo. Visitors will no doubt be attracted by the numerous artefacts recovered from the wreck of the French frigate Le Machault during underwater archaeological digs carried out 12 years ago. Sailing enthusiasts will have the opportunity to examine an authentic section of the Machault's hull, reassembled from keel to rail.

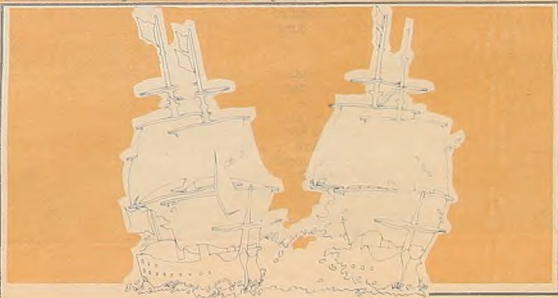
The expedition from Bordeaux to the Chaleur Bay will leave you with unforgettable memories! How would you like to test

the comfort of a hammock in stowage...? to rummage in the hold in search of a barrel of biscuits...? to be present at the dramatic coupling of the French vessels on the afternoon of July 8, 1760?

The magic of audiovisual equipment, the theatrical devices, the sound effects, the exhibits, the objects from the Machault... will all help to inform you, surprise you, entertain you, move you, throughout your visit!

Next summer, the crew of the Battle of the Ristigouche Historic National Park will be clearing the decks... to welcome you on board!

N.B.: The Battle of the Ristigouche Historic National Park is located a few kilometers west of Pointe-à-Croix on Route 132. The opening of the interpretation center is planned for June 1984.



## SPORT FISHING



## PENOUILLE: ITS BEACHES AND ENIGMAS

Who doesn't know Penouille? As soon as the warm weather returns and the sun puts us in a holiday mood, we head for this sand bar. Nevertheless, even if we go there often, do we really know the Penouille peninsula that well?

For example, do you know where the strange name comes from and what it means? It is a Basque word that goes back to the start of colonization in America, when the Basque fishermen came to our waters in their search for cod and whales. It means: peninsula.

But there are also other enigmas connected to Penouille. Do you have any idea where all that sand comes from? Indeed, Penouille is a mass of sand that reaches up to 60 feet deep in some places! An immense amount of sand was deposited here and if we look carefully we can discover the source nearby. An examination of the cliffs that edge the bay in that area shows that the rock is formed of grains of sand cemented together: this is sandstone. The waves, ice, wind and sudden changes in temperature attack the sandstone, causing it to crumble. The grains of sand are then carried away by the sea currents. When the current weakens or encounters an opposite current, its force diminishes and the grains of sand are deposited on the bottom.

Little by little, the sand deposit grew and, after hundreds of years, finally reached the surface: Penouille saw day!

Another enigma: how could trees grow in such an arid environment? That's a whole other story. Bit by bit, plants try to establish themselves on this new land. But life isn't easy: the wind shifts the sand and buries or uproots the plants, the sun burns the young shoots and nourishment is rare. Thus, in the beginning only very resistant plants can survive in such a demanding environment. As they are the first to establish themselves, they are called pioneering plants. These plants can still be found near the shore. Sea lime-grease and Beach-pea are good examples.

The pioneering plants will eventually transform and enrich the environment. They retain the sand between their deep roots, preventing it from shifting. Thus, after several years, other less resistant plants may grow. However, the plants must not be destroyed as the process must then start again from scratch, which takes time. Penouille is therefore a very fragile environment where the slightest scar takes years to heal.

But if everything goes well, shrubs and later

Sport fishing, both freshwater and in the sea, is of particular interest at Forillon National Park, especially at the local level.

Sea fishing is done from the wharves and the main species is mackerel, a vigorous fish. Other less common species such as plaice may also be caught. No permits or quotas are required within the park, but the fish must not be left to spoil. Those wanting to fish for cod may do so on the excursion boats at Cap-des-Rosiers. The cost per person for the fishing cruise is: Adults: \$12.00; children: \$5.00.

The season for freshwater angling starts on the last Saturday of May and ends on Labour Day. Fishing is allowed in the lakes and streams of the park; a national parks permit costing \$4.00 is required. In addition, a day permit must be obtained for lake fishing. These are available up to forty-eight (48 hours) in advance at the information kiosks and the Gaspé administrative office. There is no fee for this permit. Access to the lakes is very limited as they can only be reached on foot through mountainous terrain over a distance of between four and

six kilometers. The daily quota and possession at one time is ten (10) fish.

The only freshwater species is speckled trout and it is often small in size. For the second consecutive year, lac au Renard is closed to allow the trout population to recover from the high mortality rate caused by natural factors during the winter of 1981-82.

The conservation section does regular checks on the fishermen in order to better manage this resource and ensure that the exploitation of this activity is done in a rational manner.

trees can grow in this richer environment and, finally, a forest appears. And the forest here at Penouille is another puzzle: it is exceptional. There is only one other forest identical to it in the world, on Îles de la Madeleine. Yet, at first glance forest does not seem so extraordinary. It's not strange or rare plants that make the Penouille forest so distinctive, it's just that it doesn't seem to be in the right place...

The black spruce growing in clumps and the lichen-covered ground remind us of the forest 600 kilometers to the north. In addition, certain smaller plants like Black chokeberry (crowberry) and Black bearberry are found in northern Québec.

But what is so disconcerting is that we find in this forest a small plant, the Woolly hudsonia, that usually grows to the south. It's baffling: a northern Québec forest located here, with a so thorn plant found right in the middle. This is the puzzle of Penouille and even the most seasoned botanists have not been able to solve it.

Therefore, Penouille is more than a beach where we can enjoy a beautiful summer day. It is a fragile, unique and to some extent, unexplained environment.





## TAKE A WALK IN FORILLON NATIONAL PARK



The whole network of hiking trails has been remodelled in response to the needs of an ever-growing clientele. This network in Forillon National Park enables us to bring to your attention the beauty spots that are worth seeing. Hikers of all ages remain spell-bound at the varied beauty of these 60 km of trails.

The 'Le Chute' trail is only 1 km long enables you to visit a small waterfall and come back through a maple grove. This trail is designed for older people and families with young children, since the whole hike only takes 30 minutes.



For hikers who are not afraid to climb, the 'Mont St-Alban' trail, 8 km long, offers an ascent of 370 meters. At this height you may admire the magnificent panoramic view of the Cap-Bon-Ami cliffs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence stretching as far as the eye can see. You may attempt this climb from two starting-places: Petit Gaspe or Cap Bon Ami.

Hikers who like to walk along the sea-shore will enjoy the 'Les Graves' trail. This trail begins near Grande Greve and brings you to Cap Gaspe, following the shore-line of Gaspe bay. The 6.6 km hike will enable you to note the erosion of Forillon peninsula which is brought about by the incessant movement of the sea. Please note that this trail is a dead end, so you have to turn around and retrace your steps.

The Interpretative trail, 'Une tournée dans les parages', which has been opened up in the Grande Greve sector, will enable you to relive a period when the principal means of subsistence came from the sea. Over a distance of 3.3 km different bring to life the daily routine of the fishermen.

The 'Les Lacs' trail, 16 km long, enables seasoned hikers to cover part of the park. This trail takes you to the highest mountains in the park. On the way, a string of little lakes and a large shallow lake make you forget you are high up on Forillon mountains.

Lastly, the 'Les Crêtes' trail which links up the sectors of Penouille and Petit Gaspe offers lovers of long hikes the possibility of climbing the peaks in order to admire Gaspe bay on one side and the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the other. 16.9 km long, this trail will make you marvel at the beauty of the landscape.

We invite you to take time off and stretch your legs on the trail of your choice. You don't need to walk at top speed; take the time to observe and appreciate the beauty of nature.

## SUMMER NIGHTS IN FORILLON NATIONAL PARK

Those of you who intend to spend more than on day in Forillon National Park will be glad to learn that different forms of camping are available. The Forillon camping-grounds meet the needs of all those enjoying this popular pastime.

The following descriptions will enable you to choose the type of campsite which meets your needs.

In Forillon National Park there are three semi-serviced camp sites. The 'Petit Gaspe' camping ground with 136 sites situated on the south side of the Forillon peninsula offers wooded sites. The 'Le Havre' and 'Cap Bon Ami' camping grounds on the north side of the park should suit campers who like wide open spaces. The 'Le Havre' camping ground with its 136 sites offers a magnificent view of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The 'Cap Bon Ami' camping ground, with its 36 camp sites reserved for tents, is perched halfway up the cliff and offers an astonishingly beautiful view of the Cap Bon Ami cliffs.

Group camping is designed for organised groups who wish to spend the night under canvas. These campers have access to a kitchen shelter, toilets, showers, camp fires and parking space for cars. The group camping ground is situated in the 'Petit Gaspe' sector. Designed just recently, this camp ground offers a superb view of Gaspe bay while remaining sheltered from the wind. The cost of this

The semi-serviced camping-ground at \$3.75 a night is designed for campers who like to sleep under canvas or in trailers-tent, camper vans or motor homes. The following facilities are available for campers using this type of site: tent sites, picnic tables, fireplaces, parking place for your car, handy water supply, kitchen shelters, showers, toilets, wood stoves. Firewood is supplied free of charge but electric power is not available.



campground is \$0.60 per person per night. Reservations may be made by calling 418-368-5608 or by writing to the following address:

Forillon National Park  
P.O. Box 1230  
Gaspe (Quebec)  
G0C 1R0

Primitive camp sites are situated in the back country for those of you who wish to rough it in the wilds. The following facilities are available: toilets, tent sites,

picnic tables. You may not light or maintain an open fire in Forillon National Park, except in the fire places supplied by the superintendent. You will find one primitive camp site along the 'Les Lacs' trail and two more along the 'Les Crêtes' trail. We advise you to bring solid fuel stoves since wood fire is prohibited.

Lastly, the villages and towns surrounding the park will be able to provide adequate accommodation for those who prefer a little more comfort.





## WHALES AT FORILLON



Yes, and it's not a rumor or a legend. It is even said that Forillon is one of the two best places in Quebec to see whales from dry land (the other location being the Tadoussac area).

Ten species of whale may be observed in the waters around the park. But the species most often seen from the shore are the Finback and the Minke whale. The former measures about 20 meters and produces a highly visible 'spout'; the latter is smaller, about 10 meters long and does not produce a visible 'spout'.

Where are the best observation points? We can't guarantee that the whales will appear at any specific place along the Forillon shores, but sightings have been more frequent in certain areas. These are mainly the Anse aux Sauvages/Cap Gaspe areas, with Cap Gaspe being the favorite location, and the Grande-Grève/Anse aux Sau-

vages sector: in these areas the water deepens quickly, enabling these giant mammals to come close to land. It is also possible to see them at Cap-des-Rosiers and Cap Bon Ami, but chances are slimmer. One good way of seeing them is by taking part in boat excursions along the cliffs on the north side of the park. But once again, we make no promises.../

What you need most of to sight whales, patience or luck, no one can say. But you do need plenty of both to get a glimpse of the rarer spectacle of a Humpback whale, a Blue whale, a school of Atlantic white-sided dolphin or Common dolphins. These species usually stay further at sea, but may occasionally come within two or three miles of the shore to feed.

Be it Finback, Blue or Humpback, the sight of a whale will make your heart beat a little faster.

## THE CLIFF BIRDS

We cannot help but be amazed at the beauty of the cliffs edging the north side of the Forillon peninsula. But the cliffs are more than a beautiful spectacle: they are essential to millions of birds that come there each spring to raise their young.

It is the form of the cliffs that prompt the birds to come. Its sheer sides are lined with ledges on which birds install their nests in some areas of the cliffs, all the ledges are occupied by birds. The birds that live there are the ones that like to live in colonies.

The Black-legged Kittiwake is one species that lives in colonies. At Forillon, more than 3,000 of these birds are established in three colonies, the larger one being in the Cap-Bon-Ami cove and the other one near Cap Gaspe. In addition to this white and grey bird, we find on the cliffs a black bird with a long neck, the Double-crested Cormorant. It may build its nest on a ledge within a gull colony or form a small separate colony made up of only cormorants.

The Herring gull is equally at home nesting on the cliff ledges, on the ground or on a house roof. On the Forillon cliffs, it is found on the edges of the Kittiwake colonies or in more isolated groups. The Herring gull and Black-legged kittiwake are very similar with their white and grey plumage, but they can be distinguished by their bills (the gull is larger) and by their flight (the kittiwake flies in formations just above the surface of the water).

Nesting on sheer cliffs has obvious advantages. What



four-legged animal could threaten a nest placed practically halfway between the sky and the sea? Also, birds of prey that approach the cliffs would immediately be seen by members of the colony, who would raise the alarm by their cries. The entire community, on the alert, can ensure its own protection.

In addition to being a form of defence, life in a group makes looking for food easier. A flock of birds has more chances of finding a school of fish than a solitary bird. For that matter, food is not a problem at Forillon. The sea surrounding the peninsula is an excellent supplier: fish and shellfish are abundant.

But nesting on the cliffs doesn't just have its good side. It also has its bad side of the cliff and sometimes knock down and kill the birds or even sweep a group of nests into the sea. Eggs may roll out of the nest, off the ledge and shatter several meters below. But these inconveniences seem to be of minor importance since every year the birds come back in

large numbers and successfully reproduce.

Two other species of birds use a different part of the cliffs to nest. Instead of ledges, it is fissures in the rocks that attract the Black Guillemot and Razorbill. Only a few pairs of Razorbills nest at Forillon. The Black Guillemot, however, is much more familiar to us. We find this small black bird with white patches on its wings and red feet everywhere around the peninsula. Each pair of guillemot nests alone in a fissure and is thus protected against animals that could attack it from land or sea. In this way, even if it does not live in colonies like the gull or cormorant, it is well protected against its predators.

In the autumn, the birds leave their ledges and fly towards warmer skies. Only a few birds will spend the winter at Forillon and their cries, so evocative for summer tourists, will give way to a silence as deep and as sudden as the Gaspé winter.

## THE PORCUPINE

(The secrets of a charming but prickly animal)

Many visitors have encountered a black ball waddling along around a corner of a park trail. The porcupine is one of the most often seen animals at Forillon. A total of 53 porcupines were once counted during a one-mile walk in the southern end of the park!

The porcupine is well-named: its scientific name *Erethizon dorsatum*, literally translated, means 'irritable back'. The name comes from the approximately 30,000 hard and prickly hairs that cover its body. These hairs, usually called quills, are its most effective means of defence. Each quill (which may measure up to 10 centimeters long) has at one end a small hook or barb that opens, anchors itself in

and helps the quill penetrate deeper into the flesh of the unfortunate animal that has dared attack the porcupine. The greatest number of quills, as well as the biggest ones, are found on the back and tail. The underside of the body has no quills. It is covered with down and long protective hairs found everywhere on the animal's body.

Why are there so many porcupines at Forillon? No one knows exactly, but the abundant food, small number of natural predators, its effective armour and the protection by the park allow a large number of the animals to survive. The recent arrival of the coyote in the park could change things. The coyote is a skillful hunter of porcupines. It knows how to attack the 'soft underbelly', where the animal is less protected.

Forget the popular belief that the porcupine throws its quills! The porcupine does not throw its quills but it does give powerful blows with its tail, and quills detach themselves easily at the touch of a soft obstacle (the muzzle of a dog or an owl's feet, for example).

During your travels in the park, you will perhaps notice that the bark of certain trees has been gnawed. If you look close enough, you can even see the toothmarks left by the feeding animals. But don't be fooled...hares, beavers, and even mice also leave their marks on the trees. If the bark was eaten above the snow line, it is most likely the work of a porcupine. A skillful climber, the porcupine gnaws the internal layer of tree bark, especially during the winter, during the summer, it feeds on alder, birch and poplar buds and leaves, as well as various herbaceous plants.

The porcupine is mainly active at night but it is possible to see one at all hours of the day. If you happen to meet one and want to observe it for a few minutes, one piece of advice: move as slowly and as silently as possible. In spite of its bad eyesight, the porcupine easily distinguishes movement. An abrupt movement on your part, and the animal will immediately turn its back to you and flee. The porcupine is not a curious animal. It is an animal believed to be dangerous, but which can be observed more easily than we think.

Of course, the porcupine is not so impressive a sight as a whale, but it is part of the fauna of Forillon. And a great number of visitors have left the park happy that they had seen one...or two...or three...

N.B.: Porcupines don't get along with dogs. This is why it is important to keep your dog on a leash while in the park. (Moreover, this is a National Park regulation.) It will save your dog from painful injuries and save you the cost of expensive veterinarian's fees.

If your dog has previously encountered veterinarians recommend that you prevent the dog from rubbing the injured part, as this makes the quills penetrate even deeper, cut the protruding end of the quills, to stop them from going deeper, remove the quills as rapidly as possible (with some dogs, this is easier said than done), and consult a veterinarian if necessary.



## HELP US KEEP OUR PARK CLEAN!



As you wander around Forillon National Park, you will surely notice how clean and tidy are your surroundings. This state of cleanliness is the result of a communal effort, and we could not have achieved it without your help. This is why we wish to thank you most heartily.

Why attach so much importance to cleanliness in the park? For two reasons: Well-being and security. How pleasant it is to arrive at a campsite where all is neat and tidy. How disagreeable to be surrounded by unwrapped garbage or to cut your foot on broken glass or a rusty can. You immediately receive a favourable or unfavourable impression of the campers who were there before you.

The park clean-up team cannot manage to ensure that all the park is clean by their own efforts, they need your help. If each camper or visitor made a small effort, the result would be wonderful.

Here are a few means put at your disposal to help you.

— When you register, you will be given a garbage bag, when full, these bags may be placed in animal-proof bins which are to be found at the end of each loop. You are requested to check your campsite for neatness before leaving.

— Visitors who undertake a hiking trip are provided with special plastic bags to hold their garbage, in order to avoid any problem with animals. The garbage bins are placed at the beginning of each trail.

— You can also help by bringing re-usable containers which you can take home with you.

You will surely appreciate the tidiness of the facilities area, this is possible because you make good use of the garbage disposal bins. Cleanliness is everybody's business.

We beg you to keep the park clean. Someone else will be visiting the sites after you have left, why not leave them as you found them, neat and tidy. Thank you for your thoughtfulness.

## THE ROLE OF THE CONSERVATION SECTION

The national parks of Canada are dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment and these are to be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. In order to comply with this policy, the mandate for the protection and management of natural resources (environment), as well as public safety and the application of the law have been entrusted to the Conservation Section (wardens).

Park wardens must therefore keep their eyes open to detect any form of damage caused by man and to provide the necessary corrective action. To prevent a harmful impact on the environment, they also carry out environmental studies before any new development is undertaken.

In order to be aware of and to follow the evolution of plant and animal populations, they prepare inventories (studies) on various subjects, such as: marine mammals, ungulates, sea birds, ducks, etc. These inventories are done periodically, usually every five years. If necessary, annual monitoring or detailed studies may be done.

For sport fishing, the annual quota of each lake has been determined according to the support capacity of each lake. The results of all these inventories and studies are available to the public for consultation at the Park workshops.

The acquisition of this data helps to better protect the resources.

For the protection of the environment, qualified staff and equipment are available to adequately cope with forest fires and cases of pollution, such as oil spills.

Regulations have had to be adopted to ensure that the national parks remain intact and to provide for the comfort of visitors. Wardens have all the powers of a constable and have been given the mandate of enforcing these regulations.

As a preventive measure, the trails, activities, and services to the public are regularly inspected to minimize the possibility of accidents or emergencies, for the safety of the public.

When an incident does occur, the wardens rescue people in distress and protect visitors against possible dangers. They also organize search and rescue operations for people lost in the forest, for boaters in distress, for those always in danger of drowning, etc. and provide first aid to those needing it. However, it should be remembered that although there are skilled people to watch over your safety, you can never be too careful!

As the wardens are regularly in the field, they can often inform visitors on various subjects or even help those having car trouble.

Although their work is varied, the primary duty of the wardens is to protect the natural resources of the park and the safety of visitors.

Additional information on the work done by the Conservation Section may be obtained by speaking to one of the wardens or by calling (418) 692-8553.

## A NEW INTERPRETATION CENTRE

A brand new interpretation centre was built in the fall of 1982 at Forillon. It is located near the Cap-des-Rosiers fishing harbour in an steeped in the atmosphere of the Gaspé Peninsula.

The exhibits will not be completed before 1984, but one can already see a good number of items and photographs as well as an audio-visual display. Once it is fully equipped, the centre will provide visitors with an

overall view of all the elements of Forillon National Park. For example, various artifacts will bring history back to life, aquariums will open a window onto the underwater world and a reference room will answer the questions of the more inquisitive.

Naturalists will be on hand to talk about all aspects of the park, whether cultural or natural.

## BEAR

**Bear!** The very word evokes excitement in the minds of many people. For many park visitors the casual sighting of a bear is often one of the highlights of their park experience. The fact that bears are generally perceived to be dangerous animals undoubtedly serves to enhance the thrill of seeing one in the wild. Bears do inhabit Forillon National Park, therefore, a few 'bear facts' may be of interest.

There are three different bear species found in Canada's National Parks: the black bear, the grizzly and the polar bear. It is Parks Canada's policy to manage the bears to ensure their survival in the parks where they are now found. Only the black bear is represented in Forillon. This may be good news to those who fear the grizzly, but the black bear too can be potentially dangerous and must always be respected. Forillon provides suitable habitat requirements for a viable bear population but because of their habits the exact number is difficult to determine. However, more bears are being sighted which may indicate an increasing population.

The feeding habits of bears occasionally brings them into conflict with man. Bears are opportunistic. They will eat just about anything. Research studies have shown that, in the wild, the greatest percentage of their diet is vegetable matter such as roots, berries and foliage. A much smaller portion of their diet is made up of carrion and small mammals which they may be fortunate enough to capture. Bears cannot see well but their sense of smell is excellent. They can readily detect food odors coming from the campgrounds whether it be from the grill or the garbage. This is where park managers and visitors can do a lot to prevent or minimize problems. The park service has undertaken a program to make all garbage containers 'bear proof'. In campgrounds, garbage pick up is made more frequently. Garbage containers are also

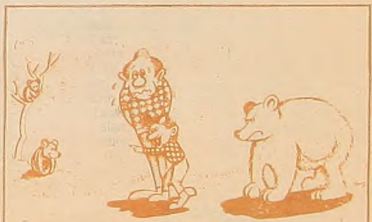
being centralized. Visitors can help by using the garbage facilities and by keeping a clean camp. When not being used, all food should be stored in closed containers and kept in the trunk of the car. If bears are not rewarded with foodstuffs when they venture into campgrounds, they may become less inclined to visit.

What if you encounter a bear? Whether in the front country or the back country, the advice is the same. Always try to avoid surprising a bear. Be loud. Make your presence known. If you see a bear do not panic. Calmly put distance between you and the animal. If a bear remains in the vicinity it is best to leave the area and contact the park authorities. Never approach a bear and remember that it is against the law to feed any wildlife in National Parks. Aside from the possibility of injury it could cost you as much as \$800.00.

Parks wardens have several options available to help manage bears. If a bear is frequenting an area for some particular reason (i.e. garbage, carrion) it is always better to remove the source of the problem rather than to handle the bear. Often when a bear causes problems in an area, the area is simply closed until the bear moves on.

Sometimes persistent bears must be trapped and then relocated to remote back-country areas. As a last resort the most dangerous bears occasionally have to be destroyed. The safety of the public is of the highest concern when managing bears.

Parks Canada has produced a pamphlet entitled 'You are in Bear Country'. It contains helpful information about proper behavior when travelling in bear country. By following the advice given, you can help prevent problems and ensure that bears and man can continue to co-exist in our National Park.





## COYOTES AT FORILLON



During the past few years the coyote (*Canis latrans*), a mammal that had rarely been noted previously, has been spotted at Forillon National Park.

Before the arrival of the white man in North America it was only found in the western part of the continent, as far as the central prairie provinces. The migration of the coyote is largely due to deforestation for agricultural purposes. As of the 16th century, it had spread out over almost all of western central America. From 1918 to 1948, it moved to central and southern Ontario and the western part of Quebec. It then extended its area of distribution to the state of New York and New England. In the early 1970s, it crossed from Maine to New Brunswick, which it completely occupied in less than five years. It then continued toward Nova Scotia and the Gaspé peninsula, and is now found throughout Gaspésie.

This animal, smaller in size than the wolf, weighs between 9 and 23 kg. It is not considered dangerous. On the contrary, the coyote is afraid of humans. On the social level, the family cell is fundamental and the parents take care of the young together and show them the hunting techniques they will need to survive. The average litter is six and is usually born in late April — early May.

Coyotes may live alone, in pairs, or in small groups. They usually feed on small mammals such as hares, mice, field mice, caribou, birds, insects and vegetation. The coyote rarely attacks prey larger than itself when it is alone. Occasionally, a pack may succeed in killing a stag. They must hunt this game with care, as the coyote may become the victim itself. It generally attacks the weakest or the sick that would die in any case. This form of predation constitutes a natural balance and is often beneficial to the species involved.

The worst enemy of the coyote is the porcupine because its quills penetrate the attacker's muzzle. The only predators of the coyote, apart from man, are black bears. In many areas where there is agricultural exploitation, the coyote can be very helpful in balancing the populations of small mammals (mice, etc.) that harm agricultural lands. However, some of them are far from appreciated by sheep or chicken farmers.

Like all the others, this animal is protected in a national park and is considered an important link in the natural relation between prey and predators in a forest environment. We hope you will have the opportunity to see it or hear its famous cry, which consists of a howl accompanied by a series of yelps.

## THE SPRUCE BUDWORM

### BACKGROUND

In past centuries, fir and spruce forests in eastern Canada have been the target of successive attacks by Spruce budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*). Despite its name, this insect does most of its damage to Balsam fir, its preferred species. White spruce and Red spruce are also attacked, but to a lesser degree. Black spruce is rarely affected.

Since the turn of the century, three epidemics of this insect have ravaged the softwood forests of Quebec. The last one started in 1967 in the western part of the province and gradually spread out towards the east, with the first signs of severe infestation in Gaspé showing in the early 70s.

### LIFE CYCLE OF THE INSECT

The life cycle of the spruce budworm takes place in one year and includes four stages, i.e. the egg, the caterpillar, the chrysalis, which is a transformation stage, and the moth. In the spring, the small larvae leave their winter shelter located on the trunk and in the tops of the trees. They move towards the tips of branches to penetrate inside the buds and start to feed on the tender new needles. A short time after the opening of the buds, we notice the needles of new shoots are intertwined with the silk threads spun by the larvae for shelter. This lasts for about a month, at the end of which the larvae transforms itself into a chrysalis. The latter remain suspended by silk threads to the ravaged needles.

The chrysalis stage lasts for about 8 to 10 days after which the moth emerges. Male and female moths mate and a few hours later, the females lay their eggs. A female can lay up to 300 eggs. One week later, the eggs hatch and the young larvae hide in cracks in the bark or elsewhere on the tree to spend



the winter. The following spring, the small larvae leave their shelter and the cycle starts again.

### DAMAGE

The spruce budworm attacks the buds and new shoots of the fir and spruce. Over several years, such assaults exhaust the trees and eventually lead to their death. If severe attacks are experienced for two or several consecutive years, the top of the tree will gradually be denuded and will appear to be silver gray. Three consecutive years of severe attacks may be enough to kill a fir; spruce is a bit more resistant since its foliage is more abundant.

### CONSEQUENCES OF THE EPIDEMIC AT FORILLON

A summary study of spruce budworm populations done in 1974 pretended a severe infestation of this insect on Forillon National Park territory in the summer of 1976. Operations to combat spruce budworm were immediately considered in certain recreational and intensive development sectors of the park.

These operations are justified by the fact that preserving the forest cover in good condition increases the safety of visitors in regards to fire.

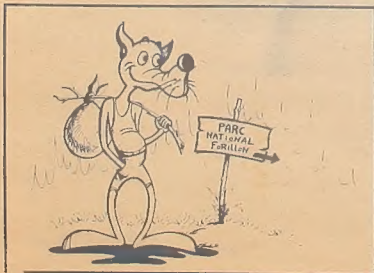
The forest cover of these developed sites remains healthy and pleasant for the

benefit of users and, finally, expensive developments are protected. For these reasons, the Petit Gaspé sector, the Penouille parking area and the Fort Péninsule picnic grounds were given priority for protection operations.

Since 1974, an annual follow-up on budworm infestations done by the park conservation service has enabled us to plan treatment for 1976, 1976 and 1977, to preserve the developed sectors against severe attacks. In 1981 and 1982, the spraying had to be repeated for the same reasons. According to the studies done, a severe attack is forecast for 1983, requiring us to spray again. Spraying is done in late June, when the budworm is at the young larvae stage and has not yet caused any major damage.

Spraying is not done throughout the park for these main reasons: a budworm epidemic is a natural element and such an epidemic will kill the old trees, allowing other plant species to grow. This succession of vegetation will then be of benefit to some animal communities, such as deer and moose, that need young foliage twigs to feed on.

With time, the forests destroyed by spruce budworm will grow again and age until another natural element intervenes to start the plant succession process again. We hope you are able to admire all these forces of nature and understand their respective roles.





taillon du dimanche et du mercredi qui ont lieu sur la plage de ce secteur. Deux naturalistes plongeront pour faire la cueillette pendant que d'autres resteront sur la plage avec des aquariums pour vraiment rendre ces trouvailles accessibles à tous. Vous pourrez même aller à la pêche. Les organismes des fonds marins. Les naturalistes sauront plaire à tous. Les organismes des fonds marins. Les naturalistes sauront plaire à tous. Les organismes des fonds marins. Les naturalistes sauront plaire à tous.

A Peroulie, c'est un monde bien différent du sable et du roc que vous êtes appelés à découvrir. Les plages y sont de sable et non de galets; le paysage y est plat et non pas montagneux. Ici, l'océan est une tige qui ne semble pas à sa place; il a aidé et enfin le marais a aidé à se former. Les marais ont aidé à se former. Les marais ont aidé à se former. Les marais ont aidé à se former.

Enfin, il y a une mangrove, qui se distingue des autres par son moyen de locomotion. Le bon moyen de locomotion est de côtoyer les falaises de la rive nord du parc qui sont incroyablement belles. Le bon moyen de locomotion est de côtoyer les falaises de la rive nord du parc qui sont incroyablement belles.

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Pour compléter ce programme, les naturalistes organisent chaque semaine des randonnées ou des activités spéciales dans le parc. Les propositions à l'information et les naturalistes du centre d'interprétation se feront un plaisir de vous tenir au courant de ces activités.



## LES OISEAUX VOUS INTERESSENT-ILS?

Si vous êtes ornithologue amateur, si vous pensez avoir vu un oiseau curieux, si vous avez vu un oiseau mort, si vous voyez une grande concentration d'oiseaux...

Vous serez intéressés de savoir qu'il existe au Gaspésie un regroupement d'ornithologues amateurs nommé le Club des ornithologues amateurs du Gaspésie. Le Club des ornithologues amateurs du Gaspésie a pour but de faire connaître les espèces d'oiseaux qui vivent dans la région et d'espèces qui n'ont pas été observées dans la région. Le Club des ornithologues amateurs du Gaspésie a pour but de faire connaître les espèces d'oiseaux qui vivent dans la région et d'espèces qui n'ont pas été observées dans la région.

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approach the nests of several marine birds and learn the reasons for the establishment of Forillon as a national park.

At Grande-Grève (in French) on the south shore, you will learn the history of the Forillon fishermen, visit the ruins of the old village, and learn about the life, the organisation of their society and their work.

The underwater world of Forillon can also be explored at Grande-Grève. The great variety of marine life, the rich vegetation, the variety of plants and animals. The gathering of each organism is strictly prohibited. It is an action of conservation. The action is made for interpretation activities on Sunday and Wednesday, which take place on the beach. The trip starts at the Cap-des-Rosiers fishing harbour, passes by the bird colonies along the cliffs to Cap Gaspé. A naturalist is on board Tuesday and Saturday mornings to help you better understand this steep landscape, the birds that live in the coastal waters. Other days of the week, summer project guides will accompany you on this two-hour excursion in the morning and evening.

To complete the program, the park offers various sectors of the park each week. The information officers and interpretation centre naturalists will be pleased to inform you of these activities.

At Peroulie (in French) you will discover a beautiful landscape, the rest of the park. The beaches are of sand instead of pebbles, the landscape is flat and not hilly, the forest is a tangle, that and the salt marshes, the most productive life environment on earth.

There is also a tour that is different from the others by the means of locomotion, the boat, which allows you to travel along the cliffs on the north



shore of the park. These cliffs are inaccessible by other means. The trip starts at the Cap-des-Rosiers fishing harbour, passes by the bird colonies along the cliffs to Cap Gaspé. A naturalist is on board Tuesday and Saturday mornings to help you better understand this steep landscape, the birds that live in the coastal waters. Other days of the week, summer project guides will accompany you on this two-hour excursion in the morning and evening.

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— le secteur compris entre Miramichi et Grande-Grève, avec comme responsable, M. Desrosiers. La personne à contacter est Alain Desrosiers, aux numéros de téléphone: bureau (418) 765-3303; résidence (418) 765-2940;

— le secteur compris entre Grande-Grève et Saint-Georges-de-Matane, avec comme responsable, M. Desrosiers. La personne à contacter est Alain Desrosiers, aux numéros de téléphone: bureau (418) 765-3303; résidence (418) 765-2940;

— le secteur compris entre Saint-Georges et Port-Daniel, avec comme responsable, M. Desrosiers. La personne à contacter est Alain Desrosiers, aux numéros de téléphone: bureau (418) 765-3303; résidence (418) 765-2940;

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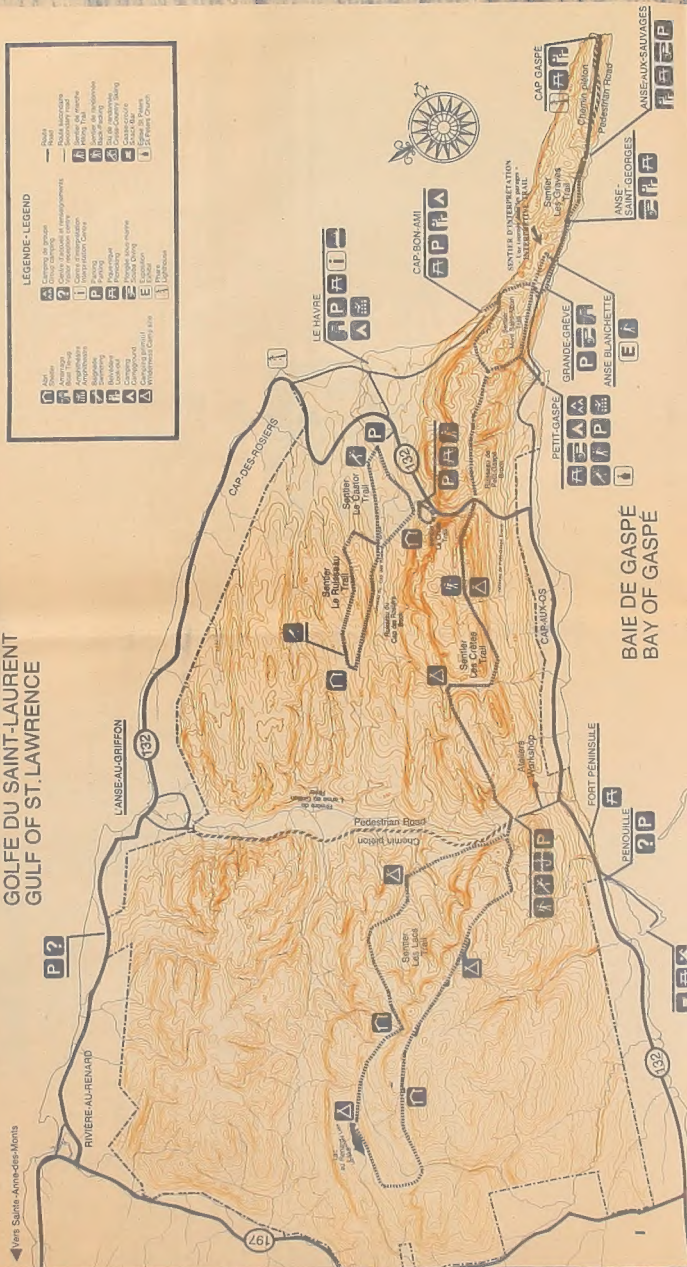
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**Parc national  
FORILLON  
National Park**

GOLFE DU SAINT-LAURENT  
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

Vers Sainte-Anne-des-Monts





# Randonnées/Guided walks

LUNDI/MONDAY	10h 13h30	Pénouille, un monde à part <i>The features of Cap-Bon Ami</i>	Risque d'information de Penouille Cap-Bon Ami parking lot	Vendredi/Friday	La vie au bord de mer (à 10h00 ou à 13h30, selon la marée basse)	Plage de Petit Gaspé
MARDI/TUESDAY	7h	La presqu'île de l'ordillon de la mer (en bateau)	Havre de Cap-des-Rosiers	SAMEDI/SATURDAY	La presqu'île de l'ordillon vue de la mer (en bateau)	Havre de Cap-des-Rosiers
	10h	Un monde à part Grande-Grève				
MERCREDI/WEDNESDAY		Le monde sous-marin de Grande-Grève Spécimens vivants récoltés par des plongeurs	Grande-Grève	DIMANCHE/SUNDAY	Le monde sous-marin de Grande-Grève Spécimens vivants récoltés par des plongeurs	Stationnement du Cap Bon Ami
		The underwater world of Grande-Grève (live specimens collected by divers)				
JEDI/THURSDAY	13h30	Les secrets de la roche de l'ordillon	Centre d'interprétation			Grande-Grève







# DES COYOTES DANS LE PARC

## LA TORDEUSE DES BOURGEOIS DE L'ÉPINETTE

Des requins blancs au large de la Nouvelle-Écosse, on ne le trouvait que dans les eaux profondes du golfe du Saint-Laurent. Avant l'arrivée de l'homme, le requin blanc était le plus grand prédateur du monde. C'est le requin blanc qui a fait disparaître le requin blanc. C'est le requin blanc qui a fait disparaître le requin blanc. C'est le requin blanc qui a fait disparaître le requin blanc.

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Cet animal, dont la présence est maintenant garantie, est maintenant présent partout en Gaspésie. C'est maintenant présent partout en Gaspésie. C'est maintenant présent partout en Gaspésie. C'est maintenant présent partout en Gaspésie.

Les coyotes occupent la place et les parcs occupent la place. Les coyotes occupent la place et les parcs occupent la place. Les coyotes occupent la place et les parcs occupent la place. Les coyotes occupent la place et les parcs occupent la place.

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Cycle recommencé. Cycle recommencé. Cycle recommencé. Cycle recommencé. Cycle recommencé. Cycle recommencé. Cycle recommencé. Cycle recommencé. Cycle recommencé. Cycle recommencé.



DOUMAGS HISTOIRE Les coyotes occupent la place et les parcs occupent la place. Les coyotes occupent la place et les parcs occupent la place. Les coyotes occupent la place et les parcs occupent la place. Les coyotes occupent la place et les parcs occupent la place.

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On conserve le couvert forestier de ces sites aménagés sains et agréables au bénéfice des utilisateurs et enfin, on protège de la pollution de l'air. On conserve le couvert forestier de ces sites aménagés sains et agréables au bénéfice des utilisateurs et enfin, on protège de la pollution de l'air.

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Depuis 1974, donc, une évaluation annuelle des abatteurs de la Tordeuse des bourgeois de l'épinette est effectuée par le service de la conservation du parc. À partir de l'inspection des arbres, on ne le trouvait que dans les eaux profondes du golfe du Saint-Laurent. Avant l'arrivée de l'homme, le requin blanc était le plus grand prédateur du monde. C'est le requin blanc qui a fait disparaître le requin blanc. C'est le requin blanc qui a fait disparaître le requin blanc.

Les arrosages ne sont pas effectués dans tout le parc. Les arrosages ne sont pas effectués dans tout le parc. Les arrosages ne sont pas effectués dans tout le parc. Les arrosages ne sont pas effectués dans tout le parc.

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Le port-d'écou pour bien son nom, le nom scientifique *Echinops dorsalis* traduit littéralement signifie, « des inflexions dorsales », car les quelques 30 000 poils durs et piquants qui recouvrent son corps qui lui ont valu ce nom. Ces poils appelés communément aiguilles ou piquants constituent son moyen de défense le plus efficace. Chaque aiguille (qui peut mesurer jusqu'à 10 centimètres de long) est munie à l'une de ses extrémités de petits crochets ou barbelures qui s'accrochent au cent et aléant l'aiguille à peine.

[illegible]

Le port-épic est une plante grimpante, à tige ligneuse, qui se ramifie et se recroise en formant une sorte de cage. Les feuilles sont ovales, à bord denté, et sont disposées en spirale. Les fleurs sont petites, blanches, et sont regroupées en grappes. Les fruits sont des baies rouges, qui mûrissent en automne. Le port-épic est une plante très résistante, qui peut vivre plusieurs dizaines d'années. Elle est très appréciée pour ses propriétés médicinales, et est utilisée en cuisine pour parfumer les plats. Elle est également utilisée en pharmacopée traditionnelle pour traiter divers maux.

Notes: Les porcs-épics ne font pas bon ménage avec les chiens d'ois.

des aiguilles pour les empêcher de pénétrer plus loin, d'enlever les aiguilles le plus rapidement possible (avec toutes les chances que c'est plus facile à dire qu'à faire), de consulter un vétérinaire au besoin.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

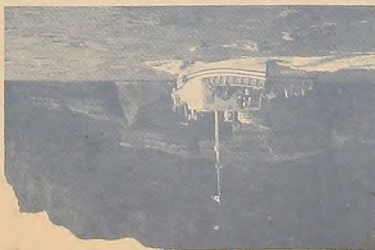
On ne peut qu'être ébloui par la beauté des falaises bordant la partie nord de la péninsule de Forillon. Mais les falaises sont plus qu'un beau spectacle : elles sont indispensables à la vie des milliers d'oiseaux qui viennent chaque printemps y élever leurs jeunes. C'est la forme même des falaises qui incite les oiseaux à venir s'y établir. Ses parois abruptes sont parsemées de corniches qui per-







## BIENVENUE À FORILLON



Au nom du personnel préposé à l'aménagement, à l'exploitation, à l'entretien et à la gestion du parc national Forillon, je me fait plaisir de vous souhaiter la bienvenue.

Vous avez l'occasion pendant votre séjour de mieux connaître l'un des joyaux du réseau des parcs nationaux canadiens. Le parc national Forillon, c'est en effet l'un des

milieu naturel qui fait partie du célèbre réseau dont nous célébrons bientôt le centenaire.

Cette année, avant l'éclat des célébrations de 1985, nous

privilegions pour vous permettre de mieux apprécier la beauté, le

territoire. Pour ce faire, nous

champs de sauter la venue nous sous-pourrez même pas et ci plus est,

goudie... vous commencent

la bataille de la Rivière

fond du bois de mer, à la fin

de l'autre et de soi sur une musique de cécilopie, à travers un

partout d'oiseaux, un rayon de soleil et les assauts du vent



Et si au cours de l'une de vos expéditions, vous ren-

contres un phénomène qui vous intéresse particulièrement

programme d'interprétation.

Pour approfondir vos découvertes, venez rencontrer les

passage dans notre région. Nous espérons que votre séjour

assure un séjour mémorable.

Le Directeur,

Raymond Bujold,



## UNE PAGE DANS L'HISTOIRE DES PARCS NATIONAUX DU CANADA

La création du premier

place devant la nécessité

le privilège d'exploration à l'un

ministère de l'Intérieur, le

Le 28 novembre 1885,

propre de l'éclair.

La création d'un parc.

Titre: Histoire des parcs na-

Lotian, volume 1, W.A.

Un premier parc historique national dans l'est du Québec

PARCS CANADA COMME

MORERA LA BATAILLE DE

LA RISTIGOUCHE

La bataille de la Rivière

goudie... vous commencent

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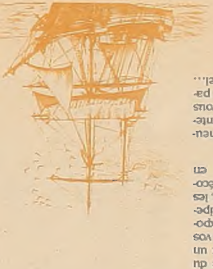
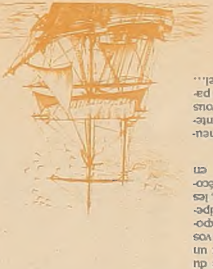
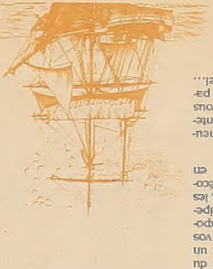
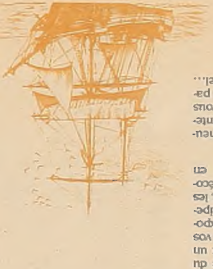
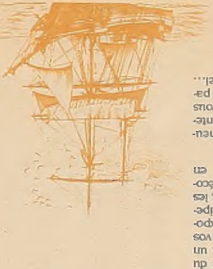
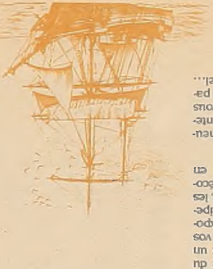
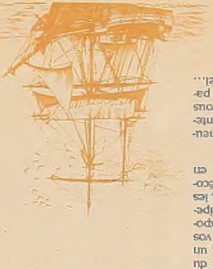
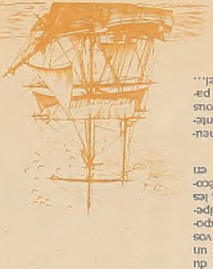
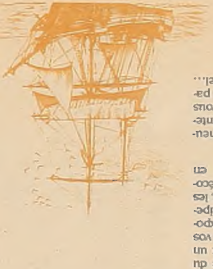
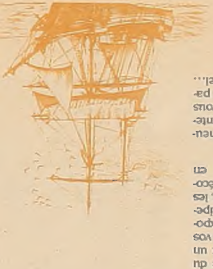
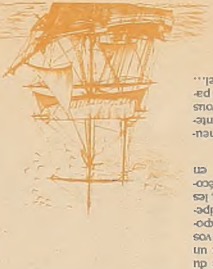
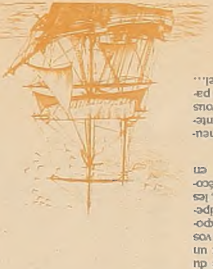
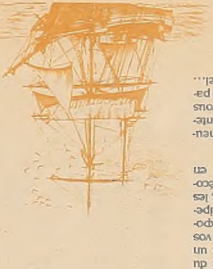
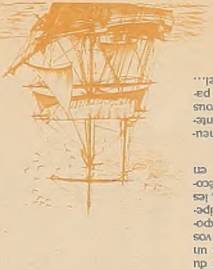
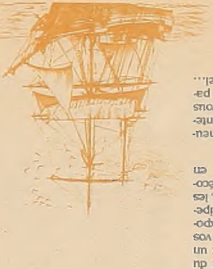
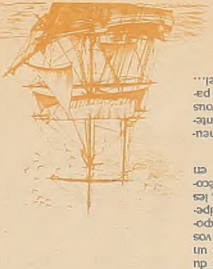
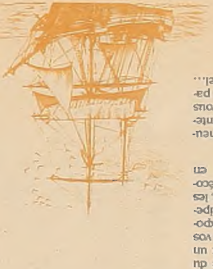
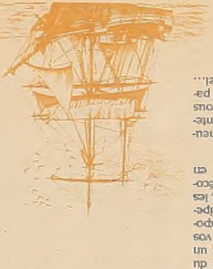
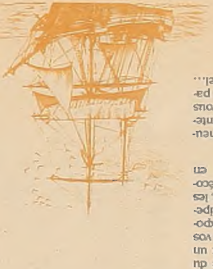
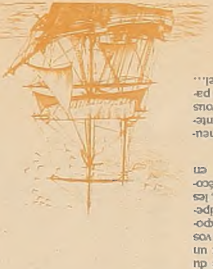
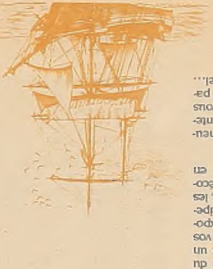
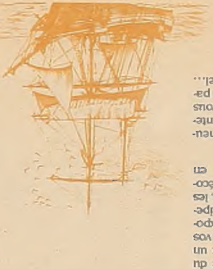
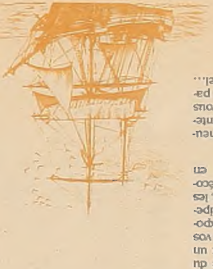
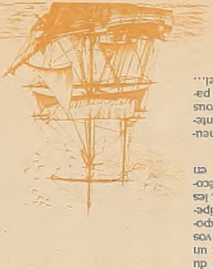
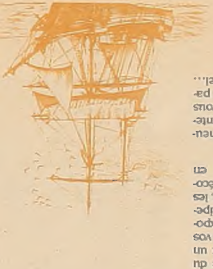
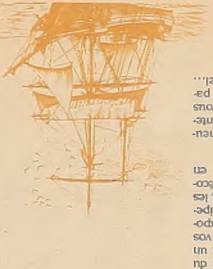
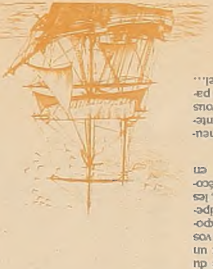
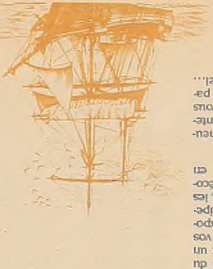
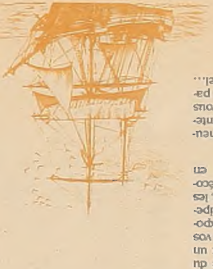
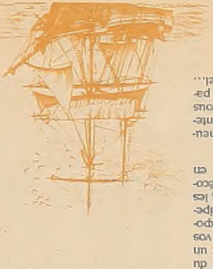
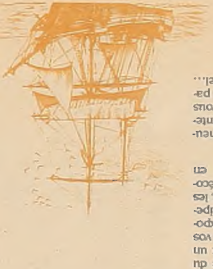
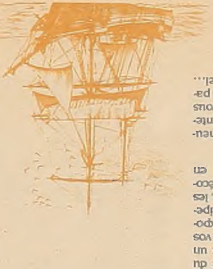
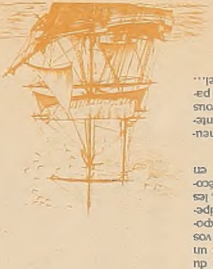
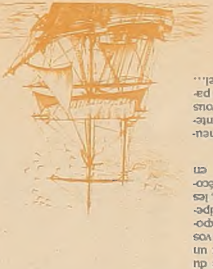
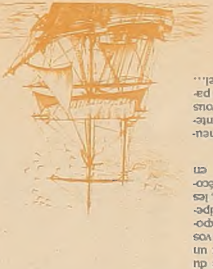
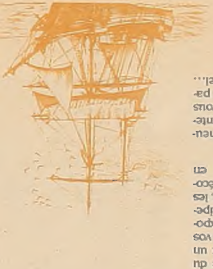
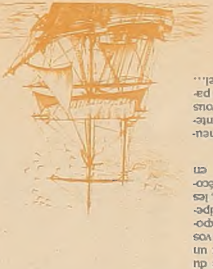
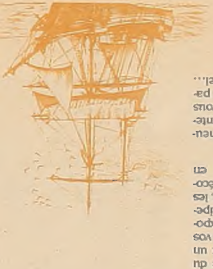
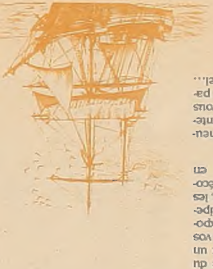
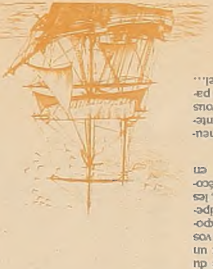
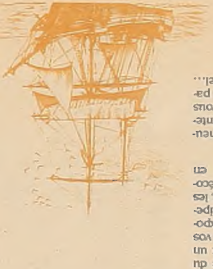
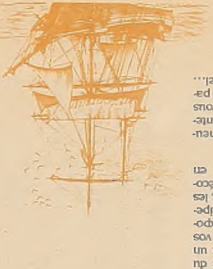
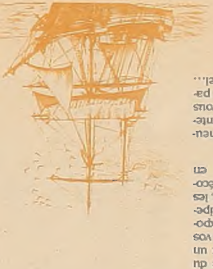
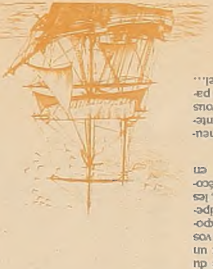
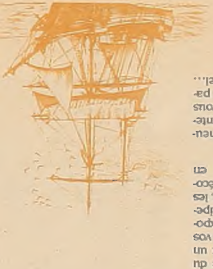
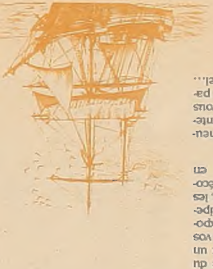
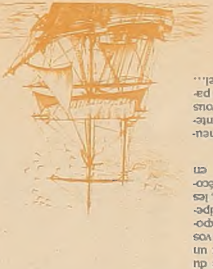
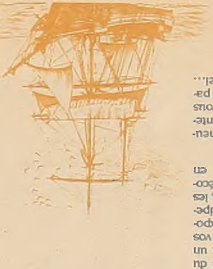
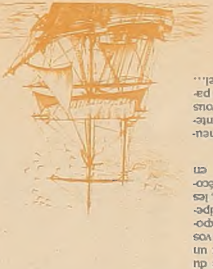
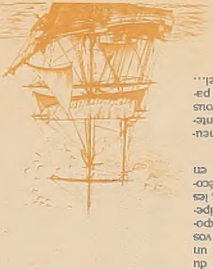
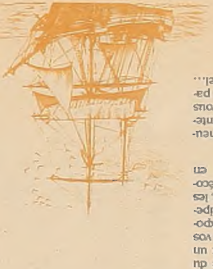
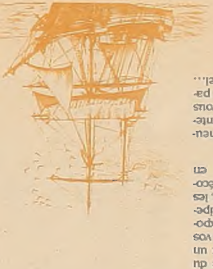
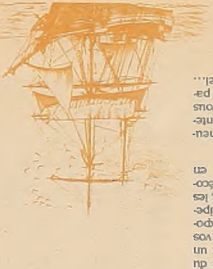
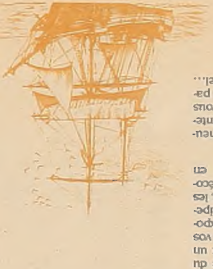
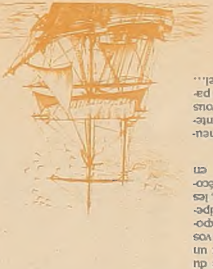
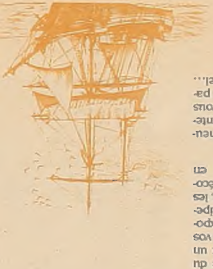
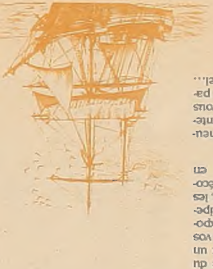
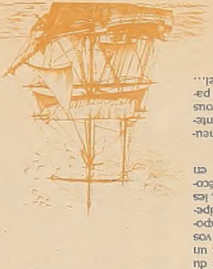
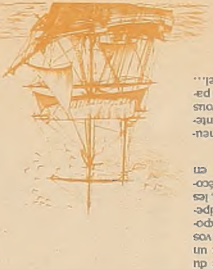
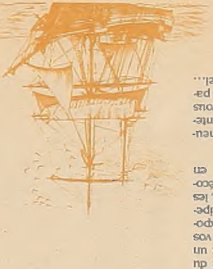
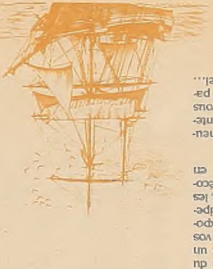
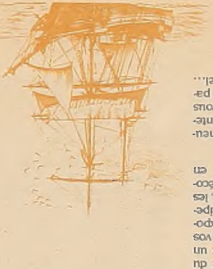
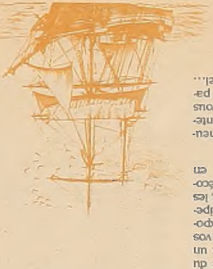
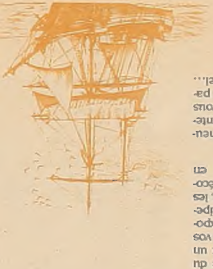
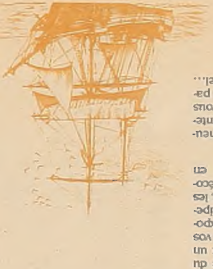
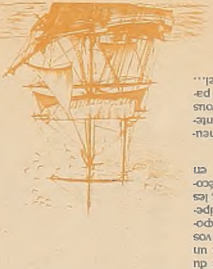
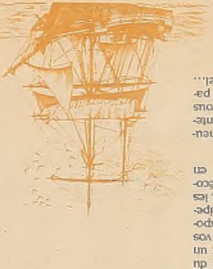
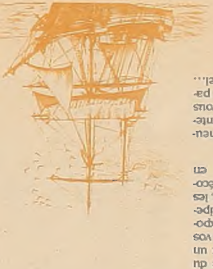
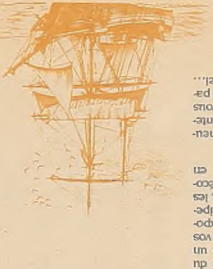
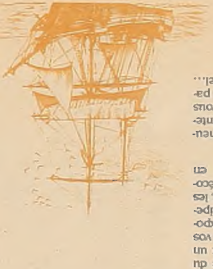
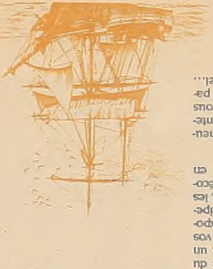
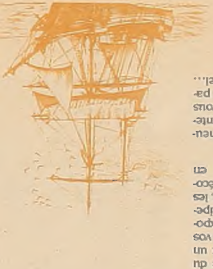
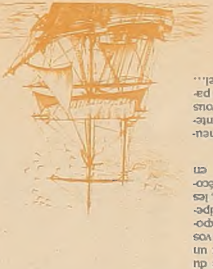
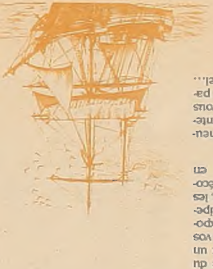
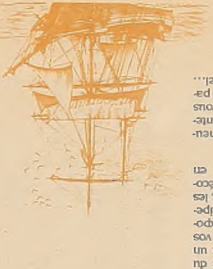
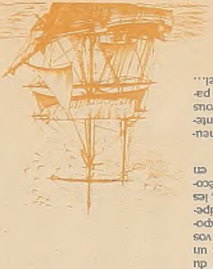
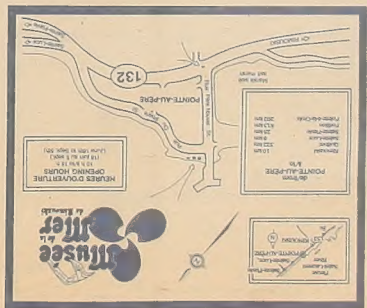
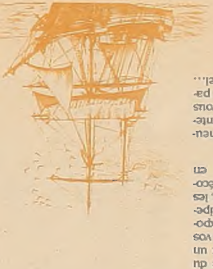
Raymond Bujold,

Raymond Bujold,



# MUSEE DE LA MER DE RIMOUSKI

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